

N. C., favoring a bonus to all veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

856. By Mr. FENN: Petition of Lodge Victor Emmanuel 3, No. 522, Order of Sons of Italy, New Britain, Conn., protesting against the passage of House bill 101, known as the Johnson restrictive immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

857. By Mr. FULLER: Petitions of Streator (Ill.) National Bank, H. W. Lukins, president; the Morris (Ill.) Cutlery Co., and sundry citizens of Illinois, favoring the Kelly bill (H. R. 4123) for reclassification and increase of salaries of post-office employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

858. Also, petition of the employees of the office of the collector of internal revenue at Chicago, favoring the Lehlbach bill (H. R. 705) amending the retirement act of 1920; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

859. Also, petition of Carl W. Swenson, of Rockford, Ill., and sundry other citizens, favoring the Mellon plan for tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

860. By Mr. O'SULLIVAN: Memorial of 15 citizens of Waterbury, Conn., in opposition to the so-called Johnson immigration bill (H. R. 101); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

861. Also, petitions of L. W. Steele Camp, No. 34, Sons of Veterans, Torrington, Conn.; Wadhams Camp, No. 49, Sons of Veterans, Waterbury, Conn.; William B. Wooster Camp, No. 25, Sons of Veterans, Ansonia, Conn.; Wadhams Post, No. 49, G. A. R., Waterbury, Conn.; Elisha Kellogg Camp, No. 18, Sons of Veterans, Thomaston, Conn.; Isabell Camp, No. 35, Sons of Veterans, Naugatuck, Conn.; Hiram Eddy Camp, No. 3, Sons of Veterans, Lakeville, Conn.; Charles L. Russell Camp, No. 26, Sons of Veterans, Derby, Conn., in favor of measure to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

862. Also, petition of Sons of Italy of the State of Connecticut in opposition to the so-called Johnson immigration bill (H. R. 101); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

863. By Mr. PATTERSON: Petition of the Woman's Club of Camden, N. J., indorsing judicial tribunals to bring about world peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

864. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Post No. 400, American Legion, Carmichaels, Pa., favoring adjusted compensation for the soldiers of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

Monday, February 4, 1924.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, amid the sorrows of this hour, as a nation mourns and nations unite in the mourning, we turn unto Thee, the God of all consolation, and humbly beseech of Thee that there may be had by each one the consciousness that life after all is at Thy disposal.

We thank Thee for the greatness of the man and all his associations in the great movement of the world's life, in the time of awful tragedy to the nations, and we humbly ask that at this time, forgetful of all differences, we may humbly approach Thee, seeking Thy favor to the sorrowing household. Be the widow's God, the Father of the fatherless; and may each of us find that under the shadow of Thy wings infinite comfort and hope is ours.

We thank Thee that life is not measured by the days according to the calendar, but that life reaches out into the eternity before us; and we rejoice to know that in the consciousness of him, when he could speak in those declining days, there was the certainty of the life beyond. The Lord gave; the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

And may we as we turn to duty feel that after all we are but creatures called upon to do Thy will and to help the highest interests of our land. Remember all who mourn. Remember, we beseech of Thee, our President and those related to him in solemn responsibility. Bless each one, Father, as we turn toward Thee with cries for the infinite sympathy and the tenderness of the heart that was broken for us on Calvary. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

On request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 142), as follows:

The Senate having learned with profound sensibility and sorrow of the death of Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States:

*Resolved*, That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public station, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall appoint a committee to attend the funeral of Woodrow Wilson on behalf of the Senate.

*Resolved*, That such committee may join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House to consider and report by what further token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House and transmit a copy of the same to the afflicted family of the illustrious dead.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the announcement that former President Woodrow Wilson had passed away causes grief throughout the civilized world. The illness which resulted in his death was prolonged. During his sufferings Mr. Wilson received numerous and pathetic evidences of sympathy from his fellow countrymen. His departure marks the end of a career glorified by many notable achievements.

## WEIGHTY RESPONSIBILITIES.

The eight years while Mr. Wilson served as President may be counted the most momentous in modern history. Into this short period revolutions of immeasurable importance were crowded. The governmental problems solved during those eight years challenged the prudence, foresight, and courage of the Chief Executive.

The proper decision of numerous weighty domestic questions during his administrations was complicated by disturbed conditions in our foreign relations and by our participation in the great world conflict. Notwithstanding these distracting issues with other nations, the fiscal policy of the Government was revolutionized by far-reaching changes in our banking and taxation systems.

## THE POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

When the storm of war swept Europe in 1914, the United States adopted a neutral policy. Many thought we should openly espouse the cause of the Allies. The great majority of the American people, however, justified Mr. Wilson's course in this particular. It was statesmanship of the most courageous order to keep our country out of the war until public sentiment compelled resentment and hostility toward the Central Empires for the violation of personal and property rights of American citizenship.

The decision of Mr. Wilson, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to send our troops with all available supplies to the rescue of the Allies, fighting for their existence along the battle fronts of Europe, required surpassing will power. Thousands were pleading that we stand on the defensive. The determination to hurry our troops to the front saved England, Italy, and France from defeat, and the United States from protracted single-handed war against the enemy. The financing of the war, the organization of an effective quartermaster service, prompt provision for transportation and the mobilization of all the physical and moral resources of the country was a gigantic task made possible only by the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice which thrilled the men and women of our Nation. It has been suggested that Mr. Wilson unwisely assumed personal direction of our part in the negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference. He felt a personal responsibility—a duty which he could not delegate—to help in bringing about a just peace, an enduring peace. His plan for the preservation of world peace was rejected, and the treaty of peace incorporating it failed of ratification in the Senate, largely because it included the League of Nations covenant. History must decide whether the rejection of the treaty by the Senate was a mistake.

As the leader of our country in its greatest crisis, he is passing into history with opinion divided as to the wisdom of some of his foreign policies. When confusion has given place to calm conviction, he must take high place among the renowned

of all the ages because of his exalted ideals. Neither eulogy nor defamation materially can influence the estimation in which he will be held by future generations. It is unavailing either to unduly applaud or to jealously depreciate what he has done and what he has tried to do. Measured both ways he is easily recognized as the greatest man of his time. Men are not always judged alone by what they do; they are sometimes also judged by what they try to do. One thing is certain. In the years to come, if war again shall desolate the earth, and the mothers of this land be compelled to yield their sons to bloody strife, all they who fight and they who sorrow will remember and bless Woodrow Wilson, because he gave himself in an earnest effort to deliver them from the heritage of war. The final judgment of mankind will be fair, in spite of efforts to pervert it. Already there has been a revival of his popularity, and this will gather volume as the years go by.

Leaders in great crises do not depend on favor for renown. Earnestness is indeed the path of immortality, and all they who tread that way are certain of enduring fame.

In the solemn presence of death we behold the evidences of tender sympathy and universal grief. Tears, tolling bells, and heartfelt prayers throughout a grief-stricken land inspire appreciation for his hopes and his dreams—hopes of freedom for every people—dreams of "peace on earth and good will toward men."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas kindly permits me to join with him in support of the motion which he has made for the adoption of the resolution that has just been read to the Senate. I can say for myself and, I believe, for all my colleagues on this side of the Chamber that we have heard with profound sorrow the formal announcement of the death of President Wilson. In common with all the people of this country we have felt a very deep sympathy for the sufferings of President Wilson during his long illness, which he has borne without complaint and with so much fortitude.

Mr. Wilson was a man of remarkable ability and of strong character. Through laborious years of thought and study he devoted himself to securing a mastery of the historical subjects, the economic questions, and the theory and science of politics and government which commanded his especial interest. He rose to be president of the ancient and honored university of which he was a graduate. From this high place in the field of education he turned to public life. He was elected to be Governor of New Jersey, one of the thirteen original States, eminent in our history and on the soil of which so many of the battles of the Revolution were fought. He was then elected and reelected President of the United States, which is to us, and which I believe to be, the greatest office among men.

During this period of service in the Presidency came the war with Germany, the most terrible war from which mankind has suffered during the period of recorded history. After the victory of the allied and associated powers it fell to Mr. Wilson to play the leading part in the unspeakably difficult work of making peace. He stood there a chief figure in this great transaction and so he will stand in the pages of history in the days that are to come. There is no figure more conspicuous than his in the events of that time, which closed one period in the history of mankind and opened another. Here in the Capital of the country, the scene of his many triumphs, this remarkable career comes to an end.

In sympathy and sorrow and with every mark of homage we stand with bowed heads in solemn recognition of this event, at once sad and momentous, which has thus come upon us in the wisdom of the overruling Providence that guides the destinies of mankind.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution may be agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee under the resolution the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDWARDS], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGER].

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I move, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Senate do now adjourn until Thursday noon, February 7, 1924.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, February 7, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 4, 1924.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, sorrow touches our earthly pilgrimage at every point. Enable us to feel deep enough to find Thy central law of love in all human life. Weave a heavenly comfort about the altars of our hearts to-day. We mourn the loss of one whose public services shall be written in characters of living light on the pages of history. He had gained by his scholarship, by exalted motive, by untiring devotion, and by unstinted sacrifice the right of eminent domain. There is a void in our Nation's heart and a halt in the tread of the Christian world. Comfort the loved ones who are now feeling the chill of death. In the gleam that falls from the upper light, may they read their inheritance beyond the clouds, which is incorruptible and fadeth not away. O Lord, the tragedy and the brevity of life move us. We are pilgrims on the edge of an uncertain precipice; we know not what may happen before the break of another day. Oh, pity us; hold Thou our hand; give us the message that we need, and may the place of our vision and the faith of our souls be at the foot of the cross. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, February 2, 1924, was read and approved.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order to-day, namely, the Consent Calendar and motions to suspend the rules, may be in order to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the business in order to-day may be in order to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I further ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that on next Thursday it shall be in order to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the resolution relating to tax-exempt securities.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent also that on next Thursday it shall be in order to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the resolution relating to tax-exempt securities. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman consulted with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] on that?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I mentioned to the gentleman from Texas the other day that we hoped to take it up.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Personally I think the resolution is privileged.

### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my duty to make official announcement to this House of the death of a great American, a great leader of men.

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, expired yesterday morning at a quarter past 11, it is comforting to think, quite peacefully and painlessly. Though by no means unexpected, this news comes to the membership of this House as a painful shock.

President Wilson will be mourned not only throughout the United States of America but throughout the entire civilized world, of which he was in his time so outstanding a figure. Our hearts go out, I am well assured, with profound sympathy to his bereaved family, and particularly to the gracious lady who was his trusted and well-beloved companion, equally in the zenith of his great powers and since illness came slowly but surely to undermine them.